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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/737,455	12/14/2000	Rafael G. Cabezas	AUS9-2000-0596-US1	1934

7590 09/09/2004  
Edmond A. DeFrank  
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EXAMINER

YANCHUS III, PAUL B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2116

DATE MAILED: 09/09/2004

7

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/737,455

Applicant(s)

CABEZAS ET AL.

Examiner

Paul B Yanchus

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 May 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 28 May 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1, 2, 4-9, 11, 12 and 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Gilbert, US Patent no. 6,357,011.

Regarding claim 1, Gilbert teaches a method for supplying power to a device of a computer system, comprising:

supplying power to the device from an integrated power supply [power from USB port, column 2, lines 50-54 and column 4, line 38];

determining whether the power supplied exceeds a threshold [high power portion requires more power than the 2.5 W USB limit, column 2, lines 52-54 and column 4, lines 20-29]; and

if the threshold is exceeded, supplying power to the device from a non- integrated power supply [battery supplies supplemental power, column 4, lines 20-29].

Regarding claim 2, Gilbert further teaches that if the threshold is exceeded the integrated power supply supplies power up to the threshold and the non-integrated power supply supplies any excess power [low power portion is supplied with USB power and high power portion is supplied with battery power, column 4, lines 35-39].

Regarding claim 4, Gilbert further teaches that high-power components on the device are supplied power from the non-integrated power supply and low-power components on the device are supplies power from the integrated power supply [low power potion is supplied with USB power and high power portion is supplied with battery power, column 4, lines 35-39].

Regarding claim 5, Gilbert further teaches that the device is a bus-controlled component [USB peripheral, column 3, lines 10-20] and the integrated power supply is a bus slot capable of receiving the bus-controlled component [USB port, column 2, lines 47-54].

Regarding claim 6, Gilbert further teaches that a power sensor is used to determine whether the threshold has been exceeded [column 4, lines 19-22].

Regarding claim 7, Gilbert teaches a bus power system for supplying power to a bus-controlled component, comprising:

a bus slot supplying power to the bus-controlled component [USB port, column 2, lines 47-54]; and

a bus power handling device for supplying power directly from a power supply to the bus-controlled component if a bus slot power threshold is exceeded [battery supplies supplemental power to high power portion, which requires more power than the 2.5 W USB limit, column 4, lines 20-29].

Regarding claim 8, Gilbert further teaches that the bus power handling device [Voltage Regulator in Figure 1] is disposed between the bus slot [USB Port in Figure 1] and the bus-controlled component [Primary-Function Module in Figure 1].

Regarding claim 9, Gilbert further teaches that the bus power handling device [Voltage Regulator in Figure 1] is disposed on the bus-controlled component [element 40 in Figure 1].

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Regarding claim 11, Gilbert further teaches a power sensor disposed on the bus power handling device that determines whether the bus slot power threshold has been exceeded [column 4, lines 19-22].

Regarding claim 12, Gilbert teaches a bus power handling device for supplying power to a bus-controlled component [USB peripheral, column 3, lines 10-20] inserted into a bus slot supplying power to the component [USB port, column 2, lines 47-54], comprising:

a power sensor that determines whether the bus slot has exceeded a power threshold [column 4, lines 19-22]; and

a power supply lead that supplies power from a power supply to the bus- controlled component if the power threshold is exceeded [battery supplies supplemental power to high power portion, which requires more power than the 2.5 W USB limit, column 4, lines 20-29].

Regarding claim 14, Gilbert further teaches that the bus-controlled component obtains power from the bus slot and any power in excess of the power threshold from the power supply [low power portion is supplied with USB power and high power portion is supplied with battery power, column 4, lines 35-39].

Regarding claim 15, Gilbert further teaches that the power threshold is a maximum power allowed by a computer bus standard for the bus slot [USB has a 2.5 W limit, column 2, lines 52-54 and column 4, lines 20-29].

Regarding claim 16, Gilbert further teaches that the bus slot supplies power to low-power devices on the bus-controlled component and the power supply [low power portion is supplied with USB power and high power portion is supplied with battery power, column 4, lines 35-39].

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 3 and 13, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gilbert, US Patent no. 6,357,011, in view of, Kang, US Patent no. 6,253,329.

Regarding claim 3, Gilbert, as described above, teaches a method and system for supplying power to a device of a computer system, but does not teach that the non-integrated power supply supplies all of the power when the threshold is exceeded. Kang teaches a device that only receives power from a non-integrated power source [self-power  $V_{self}$ ] when the necessary power requirements exceed the limits of the integrated power supply [ $V_{bus}$ , column 5, lines 9-15]. It would have been obvious to modify the method and system taught by Gilbert to enable the non-integrated power supply to supply all of the power to the peripheral device in order to reduce unnecessary power consumption in the host computer, since the USB port power supply is not needed.

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gilbert, US Patent no. 6,357,011.

Gilbert teaches a system for supplying power to a device of a computer system, but does not teach a bracket for mounting the peripheral device in computer case. However, mounting components in computer cases using brackets is well known in the art. One would be motivated

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to employ the well-known concept of using brackets to mount components in a computer case to ensure that the components do not move from their intended areas and possibly interfere with other components in the computer case.

### *Conclusion*

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Kang, US Patent no. 6,253,329, teaches a USB device that switches between bus-powered and self-powered modes of operation.

Ho et al., US Patent no. 6,564,333, teaches a peripheral circuit that selects between main and auxiliary power sources.

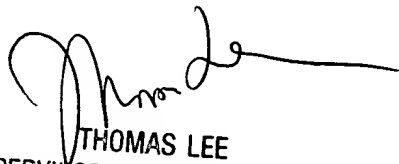
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paul B Yanchus whose telephone number is (703) 305-8022. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thurs 8:00-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lynne H Browne can be reached on (703) 308-1159. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Paul Yanchus  
September 3, 2004



THOMAS LEE  
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